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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

March 27

But Hagerstown has not been sitting on its hands these past few years. Nor has it been holding them out.

The people of Hagerstown have a lot of pride and even more determination. City officials, business leaders, industrialists—all have been fighting hard for a comeback.

## EFFORTS PAY OFF

Their efforts are beginning to pay off. New industries are coming into the area. Existing plants are expanding. New building projects are underway.

It will be some months before all this will bring any substantial increase in employment.

Even then, these projects alone will not take up the slack.

But it is a beginning, and Hagerstown takes hope. The worst, topped by the toughest winter on record for many years, is over.

"I think the low-water mark has been passed," says Mayor Winslow F. Burnans. He saw symbolism in the fact that he had just broken ground for a new \$250,000 factory "with a gold-colored shovel."

James W. Stone, manager of the Chamber of Commerce, foresees 3,000 or more additional persons at work by the end of the year as a result of incoming industries and local development.

The city is buzzing with talk about the new Mack Truck Co. factory. The building will cover 1 million square feet. "Big as 22 football fields," is the way Hagerstownians describe it.

Scheduled for completion in October, it will employ some 2,000 workers eventually.

The coming of this new industry was like a sudden ray of sun through the gloomy clouds that had lowered over Hagerstown after the Fairchild Aircraft Co. in 1958, started to cut its 10,000 work force down to 2,000, due to loss of Government and other contracts.

Not that the truck plant meant Hagerstown troubles were over. What it did mean was that the Washington County Economic Development Commission, formed in 1959 to bring in new business and industry for Hagerstown, was beginning to function.

## NEW FIRMS MOVE IN

Since then, an electric company has come in with a small new plant. A small furniture factory is scheduled to go up later. Ground has just been broken for a new electronics plant.

None of these plants are large, but they are new—and they have come into the community as the direct result of local initiative.

One day last fall a Hagerstown attorney reported to the economic development commission that he understood the Electronic Teaching Laboratories, Inc., a Washington, D.C., firm was thinking of building a new factory.

The commission immediately called the firm, put in the Hagerstown bid for the business—and got it.

A Hagerstown industrialist was responsible for the location of the Contempo Furniture Corp. in the town, having strongly urged its head, a Cuban exile, to choose this community.

## AMAZING RESULTS CITED

The Hagerstown Chamber of Commerce has taken a strong lead in promoting business opportunities in the area. Some \$185,000 was raised last year for the purpose of providing plant and equipment for lease to industries which prefer that kind of arrangement.

Construction plans within the city for a new department store, a new bank building, post office expansion, and an addition to the courthouse promise "one of the biggest construction years in the history of the country," according to Daniel S. J. Rohrer, Jr., executive director of the economic development commission.

Considering the comparatively short time the commission has been in operation, he feels that "results have been rather amazing."

A rousing series of editorials, called "Road to Recovery," in a local newspaper has touched off another round of developments.

The theme of the editorial series was that instead of waiting for new capital to come in from without, Hagerstown make use of the capital it has for expansion from within.

## SELF-PUSH DRIVE

Inspired by this philosophy, the Elpern Manufacturing Co. which makes dresses for children announced plans for stepping up production, adding new employees, and making Hagerstown a regional center for fashion showings of the dresses the company manufactures.

As a result of the series Mayor Burnans called a meeting of industrial leaders of the town March 20 to explore further possibilities. Some 30 or more industrialists turned out.

Discussion brought out the need for more housing in the \$30,000 to \$40,000 bracket to meet the demand of executives of the Mack Truck Co. The success of a training school for workers in the needle trade in the community suggested the possibility of more educational opportunities in this area.

A survey of local industry was proposed to find out if supplies which industry needs and now purchases outside the area could be produced locally.

These were among the ideas generated at this initial survey of Hagerstown potentials by the men who run the town, industrially speaking.

## DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRY

Hagerstown has a remarkably diversified industry for a town of its size, with a population of only some 36,000.

It manufactures L'Aiglon dresses for women, in addition to children's clothes; refrigeration equipment, cold storage doors, pipe organs, shoes, sandblasting and dust-removal equipment, toys, leather and rubber products, and cement.

file  
Proposed Freedom Academy

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. KARL E. MUNDT

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 27, 1961

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, with the cold war continuing to expand and increasing in intensity it is becoming more and more evident every day that Congress should act promptly to authorize the establishment of the Freedom Academy proposed by Senate bill S. 822. Happily, more and more Members of Congress and commentators on public affairs, generally, are evidencing their support for this important program.

Clearly, we must no longer rely upon amateurs and untrained and unskilled representatives in the cold war areas of activity if we are to perpetuate the peace and promote the ideals of freedom around the world. Our American dollars cannot achieve the desired results alone. We must entirely revamp our thinking and update it to the point where those who represent the United States abroad are trained in their responsibilities and educated in the de-

vices of the Communist conspiracy before they undertake to expend the resources and reflect the attitudes of this country overseas. The Communists rely upon professionals to carry out their nefarious undertakings—we must delay no longer in establishing a Freedom Academy wherein those who represent this country overseas are better trained for their tasks and equipped for their responsibilities.

At this point in my remarks I would like to call attention to an article in the March 20 issue of Life Lines, which, under the heading of "Are We Losing the Cold War?" discusses the need for a Freedom Academy. I ask that this article be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

## ARE WE LOSING THE COLD WAR?

Our country spends vast sums on complex weapons systems and large sums on foreign aid. But neither type of expenditure is proving itself effective in checking the advance throughout the world of the deadly enemies of freedom. These mistaken forces are gaining ground month by month.

The totalitarian excesses of Fidel Castro's Cuba continue to grow in number. On the African Continent, Communists dominate the Government of Guinea and are infiltrating other newly created nations. In north Africa, Red Chinese "technicians" are taking up key positions in the Algerian rebel army that is fighting France.

We seem virtually helpless against the conspiracy's techniques of war by subversion. The truth is, of course, that covert methods are favored by the conspirators. They expect to win world war III not with giant bombs or fleets of submarines but with saboteurs, political agents, and propagandists. To them the propaganda war is the heart of the battle.

It is a tragedy that we in the United States have so little with which to fight on this front. Instead of understanding and becoming expert in the areas where the cold war is being fought, we have squandered billions on military aid to countries all over the globe. Roads have been built overseas in lands that communism came to control. Dams have been constructed, only for a pro-Communist regime to deny the United States credit for them, and instead tell their people Russia was the helper. Scholarships have been given foreign students, only for them to return home to become anti-freeedom fanatics. It is ironical that Raul Roa, Cuba's Red-lining foreign minister, was at one time given a fellowship on a grant provided by an American foundation.

Patriots can serve the cause of freedom in a great way by working to wake Americans up to the need for anti-subversion training. We need our own Freedom Academy—a cold war training school in which American officials, agents, and military men would receive instruction on the methods used by Communists and how they can be checked. All that patriots have learned about the threat to freedom could be taught in this West Point of political warfare.

For example, graduates of this Freedom Academy would know how to expose the fraudulence of mistaken propaganda, and how to break up Communist fronts. They would be the spearhead of freedom's resistance to totalitarianism. They would understand the means of preventing student riots. They would be in a position to detect the efforts of the mistaken to infiltrate Latin America, and to offset those efforts.

The United States needs trained professionals to help break the power of the mis-

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of a natural antitension substance called adrenochrome. That's all there is to it.

This disease costs industry over \$2 billion annually. However, out of 482 of our largest industrial corporations, and many of these are multiplant organizations, only a scattered 11 are making constructive progress with the problem. And only two, yes, only two, are aware of the "direct-mail technique" used in arresting the disease.

I might add that Du Pont of Delaware is one of the few corporations doing a really outstanding job in combating this illness, but not many have followed.

Space limitations prevent further discussion within these pages of my 4-year research job, seeking the answers to the many questions developed out of the earlier editions of this book.

But out of this wealth of research there developed a plan. A plan that grew itself out of the thinking minds of a cross section of our American way of life. A plan that my advisers hold out as being the real challenge to the Soviets insofar as their overtaking American productive capacity.

However, a plan may have considerable merit, but if it is not accepted you might just as well file it away and forget about it. So I decided to give my plan the acid test.

I submitted a comprehensive outline of the proposal to a number of our greatest American leaders. The list included board chairmen of international corporations, presidents of line corporations that have been a part of America for many years, judges, one a Supreme Court justice, top echelon educators, and other leaders known for their brilliant minds.

All great men, all name persons, with enormous reputations for farseeing vision and rich imaginations.

All men with an indescribable love of country.

All interviewed are greatly concerned these days. They see (as we all do) an alarming drift away from the underlying principles that built our Nation not only to world leadership, but to a standard of living far higher than possible for any other nation.

They recognize, too, that the sudden surge of the Soviet Union to match us in technology, in education, in public works and construction is not because of a Communist philosophy or system. Nor is it a weakness in the wonderful free-enterprise system which brought so much to the Western World.

Simply it is that the Soviets are working, and working hard to capture the rewards of free enterprise. In fact, they are using the methods of the capitalists. You find incentive pay, more consumer goods, installment buying (recently legalized), education for all—but on a regimented basis that requires hard work by every individual or the penalty of economic starvation.

Our challenge is simply this: Can free enterprise come up with a system to encourage every man and woman to put into every workday the full measure of effort that is required?

Certainly the men interviewed would be the last to decry the advent of the 40-hour week, or the 35-hour week. But they (and many others) recognize the fact that the attitude of the upcoming generation is to give as little in that 35 hours as possible. To demand security instead of success. To expect a paternal Federal Government to feed them, their family, and pay the doctor bills—but to give nothing in return.

Certainly history repeats itself. Ancient Greece before its eclipse was rotted with decadence, with low moral standards, and graft. When Rome began to coddle its citizens with the rewards of world conquest—

and free them from the need for work—so began its decline.

We can prevent this happening to us.

And I now submit my simple plan \* \* \* one which my advisors tell me offers more hope for our country than any other that has been presented to the American people.

This is the Sullivan plan:

Let's Get Back to Work: Let us instill in our children a restless ambition to develop a powerful sense of duty and responsibility, to give their best, to win approval, and to really work hard.

Let us make success something to be proud of and let us make certain that the money, the material possessions, and the prestige of success are not mocked by the pseudo-socialists thinkers.

How can we accomplish this?

But turning loose the mighty power of free enterprise to sell itself. By putting merchandising dollars and know-how behind a mighty crusade to get back to work.

The first step must be a thorough investigation by a high-level committee of the educational processes in this country.

Then we must examine carefully a number of areas in industry where softness and laziness is the insidious illness. We must then explore our theory of passing out money to those who prefer not to work. And lastly, this committee must develop a plan of action to be backed with the full resources of the Federal Government, State and local bodies—plus business itself.

Let's start with the committee itself. American business leaders have suggested the type of men that could make up the membership.

To represent the educators:

Dr. James Bryant Conant, president emeritus of Harvard.

Dr. James E. Allen, Jr., New York State commissioner of education.

Dr. Harold S. Sloan, director, Institute of Research, Fairleigh Dickinson University.

To represent free enterprise:

Thomas J. Watson, Jr., chairman of the board, IBM Corp.

William E. Robinson, chairman of the board, Coca Cola Corp.

Mark V. Cressap, chairman of the board, Westinghouse Electric Co.

Such a committee should be assembled by the President of the United States to report first to the White House. From their recommendations, enacting legislation would be presented to the Congress.

The study would run into four points:

1. What can Government do to clarify the goals of our educational system, and what would be the cost to reach the objective?
2. What can industry and business do to rekindle the spark of desire for success?
3. Where can the line be drawn between honest community welfare and the current trend toward a free handout for the lazy?
4. And how can we bring home to the American people the importance of this program?

Well, there you have the Sullivan "Four-point back-to-work study." Brief, but all encompassing.

Recently I was asked if I would care to elaborate a bit more on each point and spell out what in my opinion would be the specific chore of the six-man task force. I am reluctant to do so.

The type of men suggested for the committee would be among the tops in our American way of life. I believe that such men would know what the score is today and that they would have the necessary know-how to tackle a large-scale problem and come up with the right answers. A detailed blueprint would be premature at this point.

## Hagerstown Rides Comeback Trail

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 27, 1961

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives will shortly consider area redevelopment legislation. In the meantime, a great deal of attention and emphasis have been placed upon certain depressed areas throughout the country, and particularly upon the city of Hagerstown in the Sixth District of Maryland.

In an article appearing in the New York Times on Sunday, March 12, Hagerstown, Md., was called a scale model for 105 depressed labor areas. On Friday, March 17, the Wall Street Journal considered editorially the case of Hagerstown, citing how the Federal Government might assist such an area, but urging other cities similarly affected to heed the words of Hagerstown's mayor, who observed "In the long run, we've got to save our own skins, and I think we can do it."

Today I am glad to be able to introduce into the Record an optimistic note in the form of Josephine Ripley's article entitled "Hagerstown Rides Comeback Trail," appearing in the Christian Science Monitor on Thursday, March 23. Miss Ripley depicts Hagerstown in the light of city officials, business leaders, and local industrialists fighting hard for a comeback. As a result of individual effort, local incentive and a free enterprise system, Hagerstown is taking the matter in its own hands by bringing new industries to the area, expanding existing plants, and beginning new building projects which should in the months to come bring a substantial increase in employment. Admittedly, it is a start only, but it is a start in the right direction.

In consideration of the area redevelopment legislation, it will be well to keep in mind that the wellsprings of American progress and prosperity are still located in the cities, towns, and farms of our country and must ride through the national economy rather than trickle down from Washington.

I include Miss Ripley's article in its entirety:

## HAGERSTOWN RIDES COMEBACK TRAIL

(By Josephine Ripley)

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Along with the touch of spring in the air at Hagerstown, here in the picturesque foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, there is a touch of hope.

Hard hit by high and persistent unemployment, Hagerstown has been—and is—among the most seriously depressed labor areas in the country.

Out of a total labor force of some 30,000 for the Washington County area, 15 percent are unemployed now. This compares with a national unemployment rate of about 5.7 percent.

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taken ones who hope to subvert America, the stronghold of freedom. We urge that you look into this need and inform yourself as to how it can best be met. Freedom fighters need to be taught how to fight most effectively.

## A Protest on the Soybean Support Price

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 27, 1961

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, recently I received a letter from Mr. Dale W. McMillen, Jr., president of Central Soya, Fort Wayne, Ind., in which he enclosed a copy of a telegram which he had sent to Secretary of Agriculture Freeman protesting the unrealistic price support for soybeans.

In view of the fact that the Secretary has announced that the price support for soybeans will be \$2.30 per bushel, I feel that Mr. McMillen's letter and his telegram to the Secretary should be called to the attention of the Members so that they will know about some of the reservations which the people at the grassroots have concerning the direction the farm program is taking.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include Mr. McMillen's letter and the telegram to Secretary Freeman in the Appendix of the RECORD:

CENTRAL SOYA,

Fort Wayne, Ind., March 20, 1961.

The Honorable Fred Schwengel,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SCHWENGEL: The enclosed copy of a telegram and this correspondence constitute the letter of detail concerning the proposed soybean price support mentioned in my wire of last Friday.

In our considered opinion the \$2.30 support price would expose this very important cash crop that provides the protein foundation for our animal agriculture's meat, milk, and egg production to the same fate that has befallen cotton, wheat, and corn.

In addition, the proposed program could price soybean oil out of the world market and force the price of the other urgently needed product of the soybean—soybean meal—to a level difficult for the production of reasonably priced meat, milk, and eggs for the U.S. food consumer.

With increased production costs for meat, milk, and eggs, these products would, in turn, become more costly for our food consumers at a time when they can ill afford an increase in their cost of living.

Historically, high support prices become ceilings rather than floors, and eventually depress the income of the groups they were originally designed to help. These facts are called to your attention in behalf of our company employees and the agricultural economy in your home State.

Respectfully,

DALE W. McMILLEN, Jr.,

President.

MARCH 15, 1961.

HON. ORVILLE W. FREEMAN,  
Secretary of Agriculture,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FREEMAN: I note that the Soybean Growers Association is protesting the suggestion of setting the 1961 soybean sup-

port at \$2.30 a bushel. I note further they advocate a price of \$2 per bushel, or 1.8 times the price of corn, whichever is higher. If the support price of corn was to be set at \$1.20 a bushel, this would then mean that the support price of soybeans would be \$2.16 a bushel. The association feels that a higher support than this would threaten the markets at home and abroad.

I say to you, sir, that it is my considered opinion that these men who are interested in the growing of soybeans know that they will be priced out of the market if as high a price is placed on soybeans. Throughout the years a ratio of 1.7 to corn has been considered high. On this basis \$1.20 corn would produce a price slightly in excess of \$2 for soybeans.

We are a surplus nation so far as fats and oils are concerned. We know that the starved nations of the world need this high-energy commodity. I believe that any land-grant college in the United States would say to you that insufficient protein is bad even at the present time with soybean meal at moderate prices as it has been the last year or two. In other words, I think that they tell you that livestock could be fed more economically with a greater intake of protein than they are getting at the present time.

Now, if you increase the support price of soybeans so radically, it seems to me that you would have an insurmountable burden on your hands to support the price of soybean oil to an extent that would permit a reasonable price for soybean meal. If soybean meal is not kept low you are doing a grave injustice to the livestock and poultry feeders of the United States.

Since this wire is coming to you from Florida and not from Fort Wayne, Ind., which is the home office of Central Soya Co., I would like to justify in your mind that I know something about the subject. I was processing soybeans when less than 10 million bushels were processed in the United States. Now we are processing 400 million bushels and our company processes over 50 million bushels of them. You may say that I am prejudiced because we are in the processing business, and to a certain extent that is true and it is true only to this extent, that we would like to keep our plants running and our people at work.

Now, Mr. Secretary, I could refer you to many men in the processing business and in the feeding of livestock who would understand very thoroughly my position in this matter. I will refer you to one, however, with whom I think you will be familiar. This man is Mr. J. McConnell, former head of the GLF and former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

The volume of soybeans raised in the United States, if my memory serves me right, is raised principally in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Minnesota, and Ohio—I think it is in this proportion. On the whole, soybean country is corn country. If you can get part of the corn land in soybeans without affecting too seriously the ratio between carbohydrates and proteins you will have been a service to agriculture. If you make as abrupt a change as has been suggested in the price of soybeans, I think it would be a disservice.

Now to state to you that I have been registered as a Democrat since 1901 would mean nothing, because I would be for any administration during these troubled times, regardless of politics, who are doing their utmost to better agricultural conditions in this country. Furthermore, from what I see in the press you are a man who is attempting very strenuously to get all of the facts and I have great admiration for a man with an inquiring mind and I have deep admiration also for a man who has the courage to change his mind when all the facts are in.

Assuring you of my desire and the desire of our company to cooperate at all times, I am,

Sincerely and respectfully,

D. W. McMILLEN.

## Needed: Blueprints for Freedom

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 27, 1961

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, today the free world is confronted with an ever growing threat to its survival. All around the globe the Reds are thrusting forward to gain control of more lands and people. The ultimate objective—repeated again and again from Lenin to Khrushchev—is world domination.

In Laos, for example, we are witnessing one more effort of the Communists to penetrate and stir up trouble, arm and train a rebellious force, and then attempt to take over the country.

This must be stopped.

To more effectively combat the expansionist efforts of the Reds—not only in Laos, but elsewhere in the world—however, we need a more effective counter-offensive.

Yesterday, I was privileged to make an address over radio station WIND of Chicago. In the address I made some recommendations which I feel could well help to deal with such situation.

I request unanimous consent to have the text of this address printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY SENATOR ALEXANDER WILEY, OF WISCONSIN

Friends, the Nation today faces greater, more complex problems to its progress, security and survival than ever before in history. However, this is no cause for defeatism. Why? Because the world of the 1960's also offers us better, more effective tools to find solutions to these challenges.

As a nation, we have the highest standards of living in history; the greatest defense military force in the world for our security; the most advanced scientific-technological program; the most productive agricultural-industrial systems; the greatest opportunity—within a climate of freedom—to attain our goals as individuals, and as a nation.

Now, admittedly, we face serious problems: At home, we have too much unemployment—still estimated over 5½ million—and regrettable lags in industry, business and other segments of the economy. Naturally, we must undertake strong, effective measures to cure these ills and further improve the outlook.

To keep the picture in perspective, however, we must remember that we also have a high rate of employment—estimated at about 65 million—and a gigantic gross national product of \$503.5 billion.

In spite of our difficult problems, then, we must not allow—as some would encourage—"curtains of gloom" to descend over the Nation. In my judgment, falling prey to such an attitude of pessimism would cause the country far greater harm than the present economic problems.

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Rather, we must go forward—confident in our ability to solve the problems; to provide for our defense; and ultimately to make—as I believe history will record we are now making—a constructive contribution to peace in the world, and a better life not only for our own people but for all mankind.

In a world shrunk by the ingenuity of man, controlling more of the forces of nature, our Nation cannot be isolated—an "island unto itself." Rather, the design of U.S. policies must consider universal as well as domestic factors in the overall picture. In this space age, events—economic, military, political and scientific—elsewhere in the world—affect, sometimes dramatically, our domestic as well as foreign programs.

## PEACE—NO. 1 CHALLENGE

Now let's take a look at some of the major trouble spots on the globe: Headlines of newspapers across the country and around the world continue to spotlight the difficulties in Africa, particularly in the Congo. In that troubled nation, the UN—supported by the United States and other countries—is attempting to create stability and a climate in which the Congolese people can emerge as an independent, self-governing nation.

Unfortunately, the Communists are opposed to such a goal. Rather, they continue to attempt (a) to meddle in the internal affairs of the Congo; (b) and to defy, denounce and, as possible obstruct the efforts of the U.N.; overall, however, the U.N. continues to be the most promising hope for blocking a Red takeover and ultimately establishing stability in that troubled land.

The Congolese people themselves, however, need to demonstrate a greater sense of responsibility. The wanton killing, rape, and other atrocities, for example, reflect unfavorably upon the capability of the Africans to act humanely in relation to their fellow man or to govern themselves and their country.

## COMMUNIST EFFORTS TO DESTROY THE UNITED NATIONS

For the future, however, we can expect that the Reds will continue to attempt—not only to stir up trouble in the Congo, Laos, South America, and elsewhere, but also to influence, control or destroy the United Nations. In attempting to cope with the growing threat to freedom in the world, there is a real need to review our policies. For too long, for example, the West has allowed Mr. Khrushchev to get away with the policy of considering the land and people behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains as taboo to the West, or sacred property for the Reds. By contrast, the Communists consider all areas outside the Red orbit to be open hunting grounds.

With these ground rules for power-ideological-economic struggles, the West, then, finds that it can only be stalemated, or else lose ground. However, the Reds in each such contest have everything to gain and only a little to lose. The free world, I believe, needs to develop a more effective action program to counter the Red offensive. This could involve more creative and effective efforts to penetrate behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains.

## NEEDED: BLUEPRINT FOR FREEDOM

Globally, to attain their goals, the Communists design master plans that include (1) tactics for taking over a country; (2) techniques for transforming it into a Communist state; and (3) once controlled, establishing it as a subsidiary branch of the world conspiracy.

By contrast, the free world—although engaging vigorously in efforts to protect freedom—unfortunately has no master blueprint for the ultimate triumph of liberty. Why? Because liberty implies an inherent right of people to be self-determining. Consequently, we often feel a little conscience-

stricken about efforts to influence them, even though we ourselves are dedicated to freedom.

In the face of a militant effort by the Communists to mobilize more people and resources to bury us, however, we need—in- indeed we must—design, and put into action, blueprints of freedom for the world. The efforts would include creation of plans for free self-government tailored for each country; educating a cadre of leaders within that country to carry the banner of liberty; insofar as possible, educate the people on the meaning of freedom, including the ways in which free institutions can serve them in attaining their personal and national goals; providing technical assistance, guidance and support—along the lines now being done—to help these countries establish a firmer foundation for attaining and perpetuating a free self-governing system.

The creating of such "blueprints" should, in my judgement, provide a greater sense of direction to our national and international efforts for winning more people for the ultimate triumph of freedom and for defeating communism.

## CHAOS IN LAOS

Internationally, also, the spotlight is now on Laos. As this crisis is shaping up, it threatens to be a major contest between East-West forces. The Reds are supplying arms and ammunition to local Communists. Increasingly, these threaten the stability of the country and the survival of freedom for the Laotian people. The United States has taken a firm stand against aggressive policies of the Soviet Union. The Communists will not—I hope—turn the conflict into a Korea-type situation. The crisis, however, represents one more area in which the Reds are ready and willing to threaten world peace to further their aim of world conquest.

Currently, a meeting of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization is underway. I am hopeful that from the conference will come some realistic action to help halt the Communist tide in that area of the world.

## UNITED STATES-UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS: DEFINITIONS OF COEXISTENCE

Despite Red-created warring in Laos, however, Mr. Khrushchev deceptively still endorses a policy of so-called peaceful coexistence. In Western understanding, coexistence is an inherent right of nations to live and progress together in the world. As possible, the United States has adhered to a philosophy of not only "live and let live," but also "live and help live."

By contrast, the Communists define coexistence as a period in which the Reds attempt by nonmilitary means—political, economic, ideological—to extend the influence and control of communism over more land and people. The result: a so-called "cold war."

For the future, the battle against communism will be fought on the production line, around the conference table, through trade channels, on the ideological plateau for the minds of men—all of these conflicts under the shadow of poised, ready-to-fire, pushbutton nuclear-warhead missiles. The free world can—and must—win the cold war. What is at stake? Our survival.

## NEEDED: A STRONG U.S. DEFENSE

The "missile-muscle" of the United States—now and in the foreseeable future—will continue to serve as a major deterrent to military expansion by the Communists.

For fiscal year 1962, over \$47 billion are earmarked for national defense programs. This includes production of advanced aircraft, missiles, guns, bombs, and other arsenal-for-defense materials for land, sea, air and space forces; maintenance of trained personnel; research and development for new weapons; and cooperating with other nations in common defense through the mutual security program.

As a leader of the free world, we need to maintain a strong, forward-moving economy, with full employment, for meeting the domestic needs of our citizens, as well as to retain a good, healthy lead over the Communists' challenge on the agricultural-industrial-consumer goods production line; further strengthen our jet-nuclear-missile-space defense—second to none—to guard the ramparts of freedom and to deter would-be aggressors elsewhere in the world; pace our scientific-technological programs to stay well ahead of competition; and carry forward a realistic foreign policy, designed to obstruct the expansionist efforts of Communists; accommodate, or negotiate, conflicts of interest among nations or blocs of nations; prevent a third world war; and, to promote the cause of peace.

Hon. William L. Dawson

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 27, 1961

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, for the beloved dean of the Illinois delegation, the Honorable THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, and his colleagues from Chicago, I am extending my remarks to include the text of a telegram from President John F. Kennedy to Edward B. Toles, president of the Cook County Bar Association, on the occasion of a dinner conferring awards of merit on Congressman William L. Dawson, Judge Ervin Charles Mollison, judge of the U.S. Customs Court, Judge Scovel Richardson, also judge of the U.S. Customs Court, and the Honorable Herman Emmons Moore, retired judge of the U.S. District Court in the Virgin Islands.

It is doubtful that ever a President of the United States has paid a higher tribute to a Member of the Congress than these words of President Kennedy referring to Congressman Dawson:

Your giving well-deserved recognition to a man who, through selfless dedication to principle and devoted service to his profession, his community, and the Nation has achieved a position of unique distinction in the life and the political institutions of the United States.

The full text of the President's telegram follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, D.C., February 16, 1961.

EDWARD B. TOLES,  
President, Cook County Bar Association,  
Chicago:

I extend greetings and felicitations to the incoming officers, members, and guests in attendance at the 47th annual installation banquet of the Cook County Bar Association. In honoring Congressman WILLIAM L. DAWSON, you are giving well-deserved recognition to a man who, through selfless dedication to principle and devoted service to his profession, his community, and the Nation, has achieved a position of unique distinction in the life and the political institutions of the United States. On this auspicious occasion I extend my sincere congratulations and best wishes to him and to your other honorees—Judges Irvin C. Mollison and Scovel Richardson, of the U.S. Customs Court, and Judge Herman E. Moore, retired, of the U.S. District Court for the Virgin Islands.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.